

THE GLASGOW TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
CLARK H. GREEN.
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IN ADVANCE.
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expiration of the time paid for.

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whenever they have convenient means.

For President—
MILLARD FILLMORE,
of New York.

For Vice President—
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
of Tennessee.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
1st. District James O. Broadhead, Pike.
2d. do. Thomas L. Anderson, Marion.
3d. do. James S. Rollins, Boone.
4th. do. W. A. Cummings, Buchanan.
5th. do. Thomas P. Akers, Lafayette.
6th. do. William R. Randolph, Newton.
7th. do. William Carter, Washington.
8th. do. H. H. Bedford, Stoddard.
9th. do. Eriel Wright, St. Louis.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
ROBERT C. EWING, of Lafayette.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM NEWLAND, of Ralls.
For Secretary of State,
THOMAS A. HARRIS, of St. Louis.
For Attorney General,
J. P. ST. JAMES, of St. Genevieve.
For Register of Lands,
THOMAS C. FLETCHER of Jefferson.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
S. M. GRANT, of Lawrence.
For Treasurer,
THOMAS T. FRAME, of Daviess.
For State Superintendent of Schools,
E. C. DAVIS, of Buchanan.
Board of Public Works,
THOMAS J. C. FAGG, of Pike;
EDWARD A. LEWIS, of St. Louis;
H. M. WOODYARD, of Lewis.

For Congress—Third District,
HON. JAMES J. LINDLEY
State Senate—Howard and Boone.
JOHN W. HENRY, of Howard.

COUNTY TICKET.
Representatives.—Dr. JNO. A. TALBOT,
JNO. C. WOODS.
Sheriff.—PRIOR M. JACKSON.
Treasurer.—Dr. WM. R. SNEELSON.
Assessor.—CYRUS BRASHEAR.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI.
Thursday Morning, July 3, 1856.

Look for the X.
A cross (thus X) immediately before the
name, signifies that the time paid for has expired.

Our room is much taken up this week
with personal advertisements. They are
profitable to us, but not to our readers.—
We hope, however, we shall have no more.

The publication of the Card, "To the
Public," signed by W. B. Twyman and B.
C. Eddins, is withheld until we can have
an interview with those gentlemen.

The Fourth.—Everything is progress-
ing for a good time to-morrow.

SENATORIAL CANVASS IN BOONE.—
Messrs. Henry and Robinson have appoint-
ments in Boone, running from 14th to the
19th of July. We presume after that they
will hunt in crowds by themselves.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.
Gov. Shannon, upon his arrival at St.
Louis, seems to have recalled his resignation.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith goes to Fort
Leavenworth, and as he ranks Col. Sum-
ner, will be at the head of the troops in the
Territory. He is sound.

The territory is quiet. The announce-
ment that 800 Free State men were in Law-
rence, having come through Iowa, turns out
to be false.

The widow and son of Col. Gay, who
was killed near Westport, have gone down
the river. Hopes are entertained of taking
his assassins.

SPEAKING.—Hon. Jas. S. Green will
speak in Glasgow on the 14th, Franklin
15th, and Fayette 16th.

Mr. C. W. Bell, of Brunswick, and
John F. Williams, of Fayette, will address
an American Meeting, in Bloomington, on
the 14th of July.

A bill passed the House of Representa-
tives on the 26th, for the construction of
a Military road from Missouri, via Great
Salt Lake City, to Carson settlement, on
the frontier of California, and for the estab-
lishment of Military forts and the sinking
of wells thereon.

Adam's Express, per Rail Road
Packets, never fails to leave us full files of
St. Louis papers; also Cincinnati and New
York papers.

The "Morning Star" is the best for
St. Louis, to-morrow afternoon. Briefly
deck—Weaver in the office.

Premium Tobacco Sales—High Prices.

The award and sales of Premium Tobacco
took place at the Planters' and State To-
bacco Warehouses, in St. Louis, last week.
At the State Warehouse, the highest pre-
mium (\$60) for the best Manufacturing
Leaf, was awarded to R. S. Smith, of Pike
county, and the hoghead was knocked off
to Wm. M. Price, of St. Louis, at \$51.50
per hundred pounds; second premium, \$40,
to A. S. Mosely, of Callaway, and sold at
\$27.55 per hundred.

For Shipping Leaf, premium of \$25,
to R. S. Smith of Pike, purchased at \$20
per hundred, by B. W. Lewis & Bro., of
Glasgow.

Twenty other hogheads were sold at
prices ranging from \$10 to \$28.25 per
hundred. Twelve hogheads of Virginia
growth, sold at from \$9.55 to \$16.50 per
hundred, a portion of it having been taken
by B. W. Lewis & Bro., of this place.

At the Planters' Warehouse, five hog-
heads were entered for the \$50 and \$25
premiums. W. H. Blackburn, of Callow-
ay, received both premiums, and B. W.
Lewis & Bro., of this place, were the pur-
chasers, paying \$62.10 for the first, and
\$60.55 for the second—amounting to
\$1,307.30 for the two hogheads. That
certainly pays the planter a profit, and the
patrons of Messrs. Lewis & Bro., as well
as the raisers of Tobacco, will unite in
wishing them long lives—long purses—and
long orders. With their Premium and
Virginia purchases, and their skill in man-
ufacturing, they will doubtless reach a point
hitherto unattained in the production of a
fine article of Chewing Tobacco.

Mr. Fillmore's Arrival.

Mr. Fillmore, (the next President,) ar-
rived at New York on Sunday night, June
22d. We have not room to give the min-
ute of his reception, and must content our-
selves with the speeches and replies. The
reception itself was worthy of New York,
and worthy of her distinguished son. The
committees of reception boarded the vessel,
upon her arrival at the wharf, and Alder-
man Briggs delivered the following address:

ALD. BRIGGS' ADDRESS.
"Mr. Fillmore—In the name of New York
and of this nation, I welcome you to your
native shores. Your countrymen have
watched your pilgrimage through the Euro-
pean States with intense solicitude, fearing
that those natural calamities always pend-
ing over the living might deprive them of
your valuable life, and overwhelm your
country with universal sorrow; and I con-
gratulate yourself and your kindred that
you have passed the dangers of land and
sea, and have returned in health and hap-
piness to your native land; and above all,
I rejoice that you will soon return to the
White House, to remove the vermin that
have gathered there, during your unfortu-
nate absence from the national helm. Our
country is blessed with all the climates and
productions of nature, and with free institu-
tions; and the Americans kindle the fires of
liberty and union in every vale and on every
hill, on your safe return to again bless
us with an administration that will enforce
respect and obedience to our glorious flag
wherever it waves, and restore unity and
tranquility and contentment to the furthest
frontiers of our beloved country."

MR. FILLMORE'S RESPONSE.
"Mr. Fillmore said: Mr. Chairman—This
unexpected and flattering reception from
the city of New York, and my native State,
reaches a heart that cannot feel otherwise
than grateful. [Cheers.] It is true, sir,
for more than two years I have been a la-
borious traveller in foreign countries, but
though I have wandered far, my heart has
always been yearning for my own native
land. [Applause.] And this, sir, is the
happiest and proudest moment of my life,
to be received thus by a city that is known
all over Europe. For you can travel in any
part of Europe and ask the humblest peasant
what city he knows in America, and he
will reply "the city of New York." [Cheers.] I am proud to own that I am
a native of the State of New York, but I
am prouder still to say that I am an Ameri-
can citizen. [Tremendous cheers.]
Sir, you have been pleased to allude to
my former services to my country. It does
not become me to speak of them—they have
passed into the history of the country.—
[Cheers.] Much less would it become me
to speak of the future. All I can say is,
that my renomination was unsolicited on
my part of the people, and if they choose to
express their confidence in me, by re-electing
me to the Presidential chair, all that I can
promise is a faithful administration of the
laws of the country over every part of
the country alike. Neither favoring the
North in a desire for an administration
against the South, nor the South in a desire
for an administration against the North; and
either party expecting such favoritism need
not offer its services to me, for I know only
my country, my whole country, and nothing
but my country. [Tremendous cheers.]
Sir, I was unexpectedly called upon to
address you this evening, and can only
conclude by returning my thanks and an
appreciation of the honor which the Corpo-
ration of the city of New York has unex-
pectedly done me in this reception.
A voice—And the people receive you,
too. [Cheers.]
Mr. F.—I return my thanks to the peo-
ple, too.
After Mr. Fillmore's response, Chester
Driggs, Esq., made a few pointed and per-
tinent remarks, in behalf of the Ward Clubs,
welcoming him home, and stating that they
were ready to receive him with the most
enthusiastic welcome.
A procession was then formed, and pro-
ceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he
was called out by the people who had col-
lected, to whom he made the following ad-
dress:

MR. FILLMORE'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.
Fellow Citizens: I believe I shall hardly
trespass upon the Sabbath (sings of "No
not it is Monday morning"), for it is past
midnight, if I give you my thanks for this
welcome back to my native State. You may
readily conceive that a person, come
from a long voyage, weakened by sea-sick-

ness and wearied by travel, can hardly ap-
preciate the enthusiasm displayed by a
street full of people, gathered together at
this unseasonable hour. I have seen much
of European life—I have been able to con-
trast it with my own country. Compared
with my own, I would say to you, that after
all my wanderings, my heart turns to A-
merica, my home, and the place of my birth.
(Immense cheering.) But, fellow-citizens,
this is no time for a speech, and I will
merely add, that from this time forward, I
am not only with you, but of you.
Mr. Fillmore then retired from the bal-
cony, and cheer after cheer arose from the
assembled crowd.

The general reception took place on
Tuesday, 24th, at the City Hall. The pro-
cession was imposing—the immense crowd
enthusiastic. Arrived at the City Hall, the
Mayor welcomed Mr. F. as follows—
Mr. FILLMORE: In behalf of the corpora-
tion of the city of New York it becomes my
duty to receive you on this occasion and to
tender the municipal hospitalities. We are
ever ready to do public honor to those who
have filled eminent stations with fidelity and
usefulness. In this instance we have an
additional incentive in your personal rela-
tion to us as our own fellow-citizen—well
known to us and admired in all the walks
of private life, and as truthful and liberal
in the posts of public duty. You have never
disgraced your State or shocked its con-
servative sentiments by a resort to section-
al agitation or appeals to the passions or
prejudices of men. You have, indeed, in
this respect, reflected its public opinion by
refusing to lend your countenance or aid
to the seditious efforts of demagogues, who
would embroil the States and citizens of
this republic in sectional and fratricidal
warfare to gratify their own unjustifiable
ambition for place and power. As a pub-
lic man, you have been national and conser-
vative, and New York can have no reason
to receive you in any other way than as a
dutiful son, who has been true to her inter-
ests. In this spirit I bid you welcome
back to your native country, and am happy
to be made the organ of your reception.—
Sir, the Common Council have passed resolu-
tions upon which this public reception is
based, and which I will now read, as ex-
pressing the opinion and feeling of that
branch of the corporate authorities.

Mr. FILLMORE responded as follows:
MR. MAYOR: This unexpected and agree-
able welcome from the great commercial
emporium of the United States, leaves me
without language to express the grateful
emotions of my heart. I had hoped for a
moment to arrange my ideas, but you know,
as well as others within the sound of my
voice that from the time I landed I scarcely
found a minute for thought. It is, how-
ever, hardly necessary. I have known this
city, and I thought appreciated its impor-
tance, but until I traversed Europe I was
not so sensible of the importance of this city
to the United States, and of the United
States to this city. [Applause.] You
have been pleased to refer to the fact that
my public life has been of a conservative
character, and I regard this conservatism
as the proudest principle I have been able
to sustain. [Applause.] We have re-
ceived from our fathers a Union and a Con-
stitution above all price and value, and that
man who cannot sacrifice anything for the
support of both is unworthy of his country.
You, sir, know, for I have had the gratifica-
tion of expressing it to you in person, how
highly I appreciated the stand you took in
sustaining the laws. You know better than
I can express it, that liberty can only exist
in obedience to law. [Renewed applause.]
That country which is governed by despotism
instead of law, knows no liberty. I never
was so strongly impressed with this as
since my return. It has been my fortune
to visit most of the principal cities of the
Continent, and I have only to say that
the governments of Europe exercise their
control over every subject the same as the
master exercises his power over the slave.
No man is permitted to go without the wall
of the city unless with a passport, nor en-
ter another kingdom without the same per-
mission. I thank God, when I stepped
upon the shores of America my passport
was not demanded.

Sir, your beautiful bay has often been
compared with that of Naples. I have had
the good fortune to look on both. Italy with
its sunny skies is a delightful region. Oh,
that it had a government like ours, and a
people to maintain it. [Applause.] There
are points of resemblance between the two
bays, but when you look at the waters and
the surrounding scenery, there the com-
parison ends. When I entered that city I
was surrounded by hundreds of beggars, but
I no sooner entered this than I was sur-
rounded by thousands of freemen. [Applause.]
This is the difference between New York
and Naples. Rome is in its decay, Venice
alone shone forth with more splendor, per-
haps, than New York does now, but what
is it and what is Venice now but a waste
in the midst of the ocean? New York has
just emerged to greatness, and if our peo-
ple remember the lessons taught them by
our fore-fathers, they must maintain the
constitution intact. If they do this they
will find that this city has but commenced
its great commercial career. England at
present yields the destinies of commerce
and of the world, and her power is centred
in London, but if this country can maintain
its Union, there are those now within the
hearing of my voice who will live to see
New York what London is now. [Ap-
plause.] I congratulate you, sir, that you
are the Chief Magistrate of this great city,
and I congratulate my fellow citizens that
you are equal to the burden imposed upon
you. I also congratulate you, that you, my
fellow citizens, no matter what may be your
private feelings, are determined to stand
by the Union of your country. Pardon me
for these remarks—they are desultory, but
I speak with a sincere heart when I return
you my most sincere thanks.

Three cheers were here given for Mr.
Fillmore, three for Mayor Wood, three for
Alderman Briggs, and the same magic num-
ber for Andrew Jackson Donelson.

MR. FILLMORE AND THE OLD WHIGS.
After the general reception, the Whig
General Committee, numbering over one
hundred, called on Mr. Fillmore and wel-
comed him home. Mr. Fillmore replied
as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I receive these congratu-
lations with inexpressible satisfaction. It
reminds me of the hard-fought battle through
which we have all passed. It is a great

gratification for me to look around upon the
faces of those who have so often been asso-
ciated with me in the struggles of our
common country. I trust and hope, al-
though you may be called by a different
name from what you were, that there is
yet no difference of sentiment between us.
I have long seen that the time was approach-
ing when that noble Whig party, of which
I was ever proud, would be unavoidably de-
stroyed. You have spoken of the treachery
that defeated Henry Clay in 1844. The can-
ker worm that has been gnawing at the
very vitals of that party has at last, I fear,
destroyed it; but, sir, there is a phœnix that
has arisen from its ashes that is yet to save
the country. [Applause.] I confess that
in looking around upon my former associ-
ates here it reminds me of the scenes through
which we passed in 1850. Fortunately,
when I was unexpectedly called to the Presi-
dential chair, by that calamity which shrouded
our country in mourning, I had made no
pledges which prevented me from discharg-
ing my duty to my country. If I rendered
any service to my country at that time, it
was chiefly owing to the fact that I had
come to that position partly by the will of
the people, and partly by the act of Providence.
But, sir, if I rendered any service, I
was greatly indebted, the country was
greatly indebted, for that service to that
very conservative portion of the Whig party
that stood around me, and that equally
conservative portion of the Democratic party
that rallied around my administration at
that time. [Applause.]
Sir, the measures which finally restored
peace to an agitated country then were not
the measures of one man, they were not the
measures of one party, but they were the
measures of the two great parties into
which the country was divided. I should
hope, if it be my fortune again to occupy the
elevated position of the Presidency, that I
might again rely upon the conservative op-
inion and support of those who may be called
Democrats, and those who may be called
Whigs. I cannot doubt that I shall have
the support of those conservative Whigs,
old line Whigs, true Whigs, who now stand
around me. [Applause.] I cannot doubt
that I should also have the support of those
true-hearted Democrats who rallied to the
support of the country in 1850. [Ap-
plause.] But, sir, I have said more than
I intended to say—perhaps more than I
ought to have said. I only intended to ex-
press my gratification and grateful feelings
in response to the welcome tendered me by
old line Whigs, for whom I still feel an af-
fection and regard. Nothing could be more
gratifying to my feelings after returning to
this country, and after receiving the nomi-
nation of the distinguished association to
which I am attached, than still to be remem-
bered by my old confederates as worthy of
their confidence and respect. [Applause.]
Three hearty cheers were here given for
Mr. Fillmore.

After the noise had subsided, Mr. Fill-
more was introduced to the members of the
committee, and after that he was again called
upon to make another speech from the bal-
cony to a large crowd, who had just come
from the meeting of the National Club.—
This closed the second day of his visit to
New York.

Party vs Country.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to a speech an-
nouncing his nomination, said—

"Being the Representative of the great
Democratic party, and not simply James
Buchanan, I must square my conduct ac-
cording to the platform of that party, and
insert no new plank, nor take one from it."

Mr. Fillmore, in reply to a speech of
welcome, on his return, said—

"All I can say is that, as my friends
have proposed my name as a candidate for
the Presidency, they shall find me faithful
and industrious, working for the country,
and all parts of the country. If there are
those in the North who desire anything
against the South, or those in the South who
would take advantage of the North, they
are not the men who should give their suf-
frages to me. For my part, I know only
my country, and nothing but my country."

Buchanan is for the "great democratic
party." Fillmore is for "the country and
all parts of the country."

The case is fairly stated, by the gentle-
men themselves. Choose between the Par-
ty candidate, and the candidate of the Coun-
try.

The Chicago Braves Returning!

The ninety Chicago freedom fighters, no-
ticed in our last as having been disarmed
at Lexington, were not permitted to set their
feet on Kansas soil, or even leave the boat
—and the hull lot came back on the Star
of the West, on their way back to Chicago,
minus their guns! What a stirring report
they will make, and what a time the free-
dom shirkers will have!

A party of some twenty Free State men
were stopped in Clay county, last week,
relieved of their guns, of which they had a
considerable number, and made to take
about for their old homes!

Another load turned back!—The
steamer Sultan passed down Tuesday, hav-
ing on board some 80 Chicago freedom
fighters, who were relieved of their arms at
Wayne City—placed under a guard and per-
mitted to go off the boat at any point!—
They will get their feet on terra firma again
at Altan.

Capt. Jas. O. Shelby's company of
settlers for Kansas, having been sent back
by the United States troops, upon their re-
turn to Lexington, a public meeting was
called, and resolutions passed complimentary
to Capt. S. and a present was tendered
to him of a Sharpe's rifle. The meeting
declared in favor of making a settlement in
the Territory, and appointed Jas. O. Shel-
by, and Jno. S. Percival a committee to
visit Gov. Shannon and ascertain under
what circumstances a settlement can be
made. Let other counties imitate the ex-
ample of Lafayette, and establish a settle-
ment in Kansas.

We had a very refreshing rain Sun-
day night.

England Excited.

The press of England is very much ex-
cited over the recognition of Walker's Gov-
ernment, by the United States. Before
they had got over the heat occasioned by
this news, the dismissal of Crampton, the
British Minister, and the British Consuls,
heated them up fresh, and at the latest dates
they were discussing the questions in a
very belligerent tone. The dismissal of
Dallas, American Minister was loudly cal-
led for. The war department had issued
orders to several men-of-war to prepare
for foreign service, and it is hinted that
they are to come over to this side of the
ocean. There is a "spec of war," but we
imagine it will not grow.

Dead.—Judge C. C. P. HILL died on
Monday morning, at his residence, near
Fayette, of apoplexy. He was a good citi-
zen, and a very exemplary man.

MARRIED.
ROTHWELL—HUGHES.—On the 25th ult., Mr.
W. ROTHWELL, of this county, and Miss LUCY
HUGHES, of the county of Adams, were mar-
ried.

GARVEY—SIMPSON.—By Rev. Wm. A. Burton
on Thursday the 26th inst. Miss Mary A. Gar-
vey, and Miss CHARLOTTE T. Simpson, daughter of
Major Sims, all of this county.

DIED!
In the City of San Francisco, at the Tehama
House, on the 6th of May 1856, of consumption,
Hon. John E. McNeil, late County Judge, of Mo-
hara county, and formerly of Howard county, Mo.

TONICS WON'T DO.
They never did more than give temporary re-
lief and they never will. It is because they don't
touch the CAUSE of the disease. The CAUSE
of all acute and bilious diseases is the atmo-
spheric poison called Malaria. Neutralize this
poison by our NATURAL ANTIDOTE, and all
disease caused by it disappears at once. Rhodes'
Fever and Ague Cure is this Antidote to Malaria,
and moreover it is a perfectly harmless medicine.
The certificate of the celebrated chemist, J. R.
Culliton, of New York, to this effect, is attached
to every bottle; therefore if it does not good it can
do no harm.

This is more than can be said of Quinine, Arse-
nic, or any tonic in existence, as their use is ruin-
ous to the constitution and brings on DUMB
AGUE, which never allows a person to feel per-
fectly well for a single moment. In illustration
of these truths I annex some extracts from a letter
just received from a physician:

GROSVENOR, Ohio, March 17, 1856.
JAS. A. RHODES, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of
24 inst. is at hand. The Cure arrived late last
year and the difficulty in getting any one to try
it was greatly increased from the fact that a remedy
had been introduced which was growing in favor
with the public, as being better than Quinine,
—not knowing I presume that the remedy they
used to escape taking Quinine, contained the
DUMB AGUE SEED.

This remedy, (known as "Smith's Tonic")
would invariably BRING AGUE, but it did not
CURE it, as it would often return with renewed
vigor. This one circumstance I deemed in your
favor, if I could institute a test comparing be-
tween it and our CURE. The following is the result:

Three persons took your "Cure," all of which
were cases of "Quintan Intermitent Fever," of
many weeks standing. They had tried Quinine,
and other remedies, occasionally taking a chill,
but it was, (as in all such cases) slowly wearing
out, and having the foundation of other and
evermal diseases. I did succeed in effecting a rad-
ical cure of all three cases with your remedy, and
they have not had a chill since. In all three of
these cases the "Smith's Tonic" had been used,
and would, as before stated, break the chill, but
after a period or two had elapsed it would return.
I think there will be no difficulty now in giving
to your "Cure" the vantage ground of any other
remedy now in use here.

WILLIAM ECKNER, M. D.
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR AN-
TIDOTE TO MALARIA, the only harmless rem-
edy in existence, is equally certain as a PRE-
VENTATIVE as a "CURE." Take it when
you feel the chills coming on, and you will never
have a single one.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor.
Wholesale Agent, St. Louis, H. BLAKESLEY;
Chicago, BARCLAY & BROS. And for sale by
Druggists generally. [May 29, '56-3m"]

BARRECE-FRIDAY, JULY 25.
THE subscriber will prepare a first rate bar-
becue, at the Big Spring, just above
Old Charlton, on Friday, July 25th. The
best of Chicken and Howard counties are
invited to be present.

Preparations will be made for Ladies as
well as gentlemen, and good order will be observed.
July 3, 1856-4w. P. PILEY.

LOCATED.
DR. BAGBY, having located at James M. Har-
rison's, one mile and a half North-west of
Perry's Mill, in Charlton county, tenders his pro-
fessional Services in all its various branches, to the
people surrounding.
[July 2, 1856.]

LAST CALL.
I AM instructed to bring written claims in my
hands due to MILTON WITHERS, which re-
main unpaid after the 1st of August next.
J. T. SHACKLEFORD.

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned
will make a final settlement of his adminis-
tration on the estate of John Rooker, deceased, at
the August Term of Howard County Court.
W. G. ROOKER, Executor.
July 3, 1856-4w.

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned
will make a final settlement of his adminis-
tration on the estate of Drury C. Champion, dec'd., at
the next July Term (first Monday) of the
Howard County Court.
JEREMIAH W. CHAMPION, Adm'r.
June 8, 1856-4w

CIRCULAR SAW MILL
FOR SALE.
A CIRCULAR Saw Mill, built in 1840, in about one
year, with complete machinery for horse
power, is offered for sale at a bargain. The
Mill can be seen on the farm of the subscriber, 3
miles north of Glasgow, and one mile north of
Charlton Church.
W. B. TWYMAN.
N. B. Will be exchanged for any kind of stock.
June 19, 1856-4w

Buggies! Buggies!
FOUR elegantly finished single Buggies, with
silver mounted Harness, for sale at Manufac-
turers prices.
Also one sliding top Buggy, convertible into
a single or double vehicle.
June 19, 1856. BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
FAYETTE, MO.
THE subscriber having purchased the Cab-
riolet House, adjoining the Cab-
riolet House, and Warehouse of S. C. MAJOR,
Esq., and fitted up, is prepared to make to order,
or repair all descriptions of
Carriages, Buggies,
Rockaways, Hack-
scoops, &c., &c.,
in the most improved style and of the very best
workmanship. Having secured the services of ex-
perienced Trimmers, Painters, Woodworkers and
Blacksmiths, he is prepared to turn out a job that
will compare with any work, Eastern or Western.
CARRIAGES on hand, and for sale con-
stantly. Repairing punctually attended to.
WILLIAM DODD.
Fayette, Mo. 2d, 1856-3.

WAR IN KANSAS!

WE HAVE just received per "Carrier" on
consignment
20 Bbls Prins Sugar;
20 Bbls do Coffee;
75 Bbls Copper distilled Whisky;
50 do Border Ruffian do;
10 do Old Bourbon do;
10 do Old Bourbon do;
75 Half bbls Copper distilled Whisky;
5 Barrels Brandy.
All of which we offer for sale at low rates for
Cash or Produce.
BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS.
June 5, 1856.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1500 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, 100 racks
L. B. for sale low by
BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS.
June 5, 1856.

NEW ARRIVAL
OF SPRING GOODS,
BY EXPRESS.
—AT—
A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO'S.
CONSISTING OF Fancy Dress Silks; Mantil-
lino, Dress Goods of every variety and styles
White Goods, &c., &c.

Embroideries,
White and Black
Crape Shawls.
Dress Trimmings,
Gloves,
Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons,
Parasols, Silk and Straw Bonnets;
Notions, &c., &c.

These goods having been purchased in New
York at a great sacrifice, enables us to sell them
from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than any other
house this side of St. Louis.
We invite the attention of the public to our ex-
tensive stock of Ready Made Clothing, manufac-
tured by ourselves in New York expressly for
this trade, and in point of style, quality and prices
we are satisfied cannot be surpassed by any other
house in town. Give us a call and satisfy your-
selves.

Also
a large ap-
pointment of
Shades and fix-
tures cheap Chil-
dren's Straw & Leg-
horn Hats; Linen & De-
monestic goods, of all dis-
criptions; A large supply of
counterpan